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The hiſtory of MARIA MAGDALENA DE VIQUEZA, *who lived ſeven years among the* Patagonians; *as told by Don* Francis Torrubia, *of the order of the ſociety of* Jeſus. *Tranſlated from the* Spaniſh, *publiſhed at* Madrid, *intitled* Giganthalogia, or, an hiſtory of giants.

THIS woman was born in Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, and paſſed her youth in the laborious employments of the peaſantry. This life not agreeing with her, ſhe reſolved to leave Spain, and ſeek her fortune in the Weſt-Indies. Accordingly ſhe embarked on board the fleta about the year 1701, when there was a large colony ſent from Old Spain to her new dominions.

Upon arriving at Carthagena, Magdalena's beauty began to be impaired by the ſicklineſs of the climate, and ſhe was left expoſed and ſtarving in the ſtreets. After ſome months ſhe was taken home by a ſhepherd of Guayaquil, ſeveral hundred miles to the ſouth. The Spaniſh ſhepherds of this province migrate from one part of the country to the other, for the convenience of food and paſturage; and this was the caſe with Magdalena's maſter, who removed more ſoutherly in proportion as he found the paſturage more to his mind. With him Magdalena continued as a ſervant for five years. But he was taken by an incurſion of Aroveances, a tribe of Indian nations utter enemies to the Spaniards; his whole family were made ſlaves, and Magdalena never ſaw him more. It was Magdalena's lot to fall to their chief, who married her in the form of his own country, and lived with her for two years; when the ſame fortune of war, that threw her in his way, deprived him of her. They both were taken priſoners by a tribe of ſouthern Indians, the Indian chief her huſband tortured and ſlain, and ſhe ſolicited for the ſame purpoſes as by her former maſter. She however, refuſed to conſent, and was therefore left behind in one of their marches. She lived a ſolitary life for near a month, and ſupported life by the production of nature; and it was in this ſituation that ſhe was ſeen by a tribe of Patagonians on horſe back.

By theſe friendly ſavages ſhe was clothed, and entertained in the moſt hoſpitable manner. She deſcribed them to father Torrubia as being from ten to twelve feet high and upwards. The whole tribe, at leaſt all that ſhe ſaw, did not amount to above ſeven hundred. They generally rode on horſeback; but when they choſe to exert their native ſwiftneſs, they ran farter than the fleeteſt of their own horſes, though without a rider. Their horſes ſerved them not only as beaſts of burthen, but for food: For they generally feaſted upon them, when other proviſion was not at hand, or eaſily to be come at. However, ſuch proviſion was ſeldom wanting, as they were able to overtake and conquer whatever they ſaw, particularly the guanacoe, or Indian deer, much too fleet for the Europeans to come at.

As to property, they ſeem to have no notion of it; but have all things in common. Their wives are taken and repudiated at pleaſure. During her ſtay ſhe did not perceive one quarrel. They never drank any thing but water, which was the more ſurprizing, as the neighbouring Indians were all fond of intoxicating themſelves with a liquor they called chica. In winter they were cloathed in furs next the ſkin, but in ſummer the furſide was turned outwards.

They were ſometimes provoked to go to war againſt their neighbours, which when they did, they ſeldom ſhewed them any mercy. They had kings, captains, and adviſers, like the other tribes of Indians; but the king was permitted to have but one wife. Whenever they had any children of diminutive ſtature, or any ways deformed, they generally ſold them to a neighbouring tribe of the ordinary ſtature, where they became ſlaves.

With this people ſhe lived ſix years. Going, however, one day to the weſtern ſhore, that lies between the ſtraits of Magellan ſhe was taken by a Spaniſh barque laden with ſugar to the laſt mentioned port, and arrived in ſafety among her countrymen. The Spaniards gave credit to her relation; ſhe ſeemed no way fond of propagating wonders. She was near forty when ſeen by father Torrubia, and was ſtill extremely handſome.

An adventure, of which Mr EVERARD *was a witneſs, at the* Quickſilver Mine *of* IDRA *related in two letters.*

[Tranſlated from the Italian, juſt publiſhed.]

YOU remember count Alberti one of the gayeſt, moſt agreeable perſons at the court of Vienna; at once the example of the men, and the favourite of the fair ſex. I often heard you repeat his name with eſteem, as one of the few that did honour to the preſent age, as poſſeſſed of generoſity and pity in the higheſt degree; as one who made no other uſe of fortune but to alleviate the diſtreſſes of mankind.

After paſſing through ſeveral parts of the Alps, and having viſited Germany, I thought I could not well return home without viſiting the quickſilver mines at Idra, and ſeeing thoſe dreadful ſubterranean caverns, where thouſands are condemned to reſide, ſhut out from all hopes of ever ſeeing the chearful light of the ſun, and obliged to toil out a miſerable life under the whips of imperious taſk maſters. Imagine to yourſelf an hole in the ſide of a mountain, of about ſix yards over; down this you are let, in a kind of bucket, more than one hundred fathom, the proſpect growing ſtill more gloomy, yet ſtill widening as you deſcend. At length, after ſwinging in terrible ſuſpence for ſome time in this precarious ſituation, you reach the bottom, and tread on the ground, which, by its hollow ſound under your feet, and the reverberations of the echo, ſeems thundering at every ſtep you take. In this gloomy and frightful ſolitude you are enlightened by the feeble gleam of lamps, here and there diſpoſed, ſo as that the wretched inhabitants of theſe manſions can go from one part to another without a guide. And yet, let me aſſure you, that tho' they, by cuſtom, could ſee objects very diſtinctly by theſe lights, I could ſcarce diſcern, for ſome time, any thing, not even the perſon who came with me to ſhew me theſe ſcenes of horror.

From this deſcription, I ſuppoſe you have but a diſagreeable idea of the place; yet let me aſſure you, that it is a palace, if we compare the habitation with the inhabitants. Such wretches my eyes never beheld. The blackneſs of their viſages only ſerves to cover an horrid paleneſs, cauſed by the noxious qualities of the mineral they are employed in procuring. As they, in general, conſiſt of male-factors condemned for life to this taſk, they are fed at the public expence; but they ſeldom conſume much proviſion, as they loſe their appetites in a ſhort time; and commonly in two years expire, from a total contraction of all the joints of the body.

In this horrid manſion I walked after my guide for ſome time, pondering on the ſtrange tyranny and avarice of mankind, when I was accoſted by a voice behind me, calling me by my name, and enquiring after my health with the moſt cordial affection. I turned and ſaw a creature all black and hideous, who approached me, and with a moſt piteous accent, demanding "Ah! Mr. Everard, don't you know me!" Good God, what was my ſurprize, when, through the veil of his wretchedneſs, I diſcovered the features of my old and dear friend Alberti. I flew to him with affection: and after a tear of condolence, aſked how he came there? To this he replied, that having fought a duel with a general of the Auſtrian infantry, againſt the Emperor's command, and having left him for dead, he was obliged to fly into one of the foreſts of Iſtria, where he was firſt taken, and afterwards ſheltered by ſome banditi, who had long infeſted that quarter. With theſe he had lived for nine months, till, by a cloſe inveſture of the place in which they were concealed, and after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, in which the greater part of them were killed, he was taken and carried to Vienna, in order to be broke upon the wheel. However, upon arriving at the capital, he was quickly known, and ſeveral of the aſſociates of his accuſation and danger witneſſing his innocence, his puniſhment of the rack was changed into that of perpetual confinement and labour in the mines of Idra; a ſentence, in my opinion, a thouſand times worſe than death.

As Alberti was giving me this account, a young woman came up to him, who at once I ſaw to be born for better fortune; the dreadful ſituation of the place was not able to deſtroy her beauty, and even in this ſcene of wretchedneſs, ſhe ſeemed to have charms to grace the moſt brilliant aſſembly. This lady was in fact daughter to one of the firſt families in Germany; and having tried every means to procure her lover's pardon without effect, was at laſt reſolved to ſhare his miſeries, as ſhe could not relieve them. With him ſhe accordingly deſcended into theſe manſions, from whence few of the living return.——

From the ſecond LETTER.

I have the happineſs of informing you, that I was ſpectator of the moſt affecting ſcene I ever yet beheld. Nine days after I had written my laſt, a perſon came poſt from Vienna to the little village near the mouth of the greater ſhaft. He was ſoon after followed by a ſecond, and he by a third. Their firſt enquiry was after the unfortunate count; and I happening to overhear the demand, gave them the beſt information. Two of theſe were the brother and couſin of the lady, the third was an intimate friend, and fellow ſoldier to the count: They came with his pardon, which had been procured by the general, with whom the duel had been fought, and who was perfectly recovered from his wounds. I led them with all the expedition of joy down to this dreary abode, and preſented to them his friends, and informed him of the happy change in his circumſtances. It would be impoſſible to deſcribe the joy that brightened up on his grief-worn countenance; nor was the young lady's emotion leſs vivid at ſeeing her friends, and hearing of her huſband's freedom. Some hours were employed in mending the appearance of this faithful couple, nor could I without a tear behold him taking leave of the former wretched companions of his toil. To one he left his mattock, to another his working cloathe, to a third his little houſhold utenſils, ſuch as were neceſſary for him in that ſituation. We ſoon emerged from the mine, where he once again reviſited the light of the ſun, that he had totally deſpaired of ever ſeeing. A poſt-chaiſe and four were ready the next morning to take them to Vienna, where I am ſince informed by a letter from himſelf, they are returned. The emperor has again taken him into favour; his fortune and rank are reſtored; and he and his fair partner now have the pleaſing ſatisfaction of feeling happineſs with double reliſh, as they once knew what it was to be miſerable.

A ſhort ſketch of a democratical form of government, for the uſe of the Corſicans, by a celebrated female hiſtorian. In a letter to general Paoli.

IT is neceſſary to the proper forming of this republic, that there ſhould be two orders in the ſtate, viz. the ſenate and the people.

Let the debate be in the firſt order, viz. the ſenate; and the reſult in the ſecond order, viz. the people, though with the power of debating likewiſe.

Let not the number of men that repreſent the firſt order be above fifty, to prevent the confuſion which uſually ſprings from aſſemblies too numerous. Let the order of the people be repreſented by a certain number of men, not under two hundred and fifty, elected out of this order by the ſeveral diſtricts or cities into which this iſland may be divided.

Let the generals, admirals, civil magiſtrates, and officers of every important poſt, be taken of the ſenatorial order, i. e. among thoſe who have held the rank of ſenators, with the privilege of having a vote in the ſenate during the time that they are in office, though not otherwiſe elected into that aſſembly. Let the power of electing theſe magiſtrates and officers be in the repreſentative body.

Let the ſenate, or its committee, meet thrice every week, or occaſionally, as the neceſſity of their office requires. Let the repreſentatives of the people meet at ſtated times, or occaſionally, as the neceſſity of their office requires.

Let there be the power of appeal from every court of juſtice to the ſenate, and then to the repreſentatives of the people.

Let the affairs of commerce, and all matters relative to the ſtate and executive powers of government, be determined by the repreſentative body, after they have been firſt debated in the ſenate; but let not the repreſentative aſſembly have the power of determining peace and war, impoſing taxes, the making and altering laws, till theſe ſubjects have been firſt debated by the ſenate, and propoſed by them to the collective body of the people. Let theſe propoſals be promulged one month before the meeting of the repreſentatives towards the paſſing them; that the people may have time to deliberate on them, and give what directions they ſhall judge proper to their repreſentatives.

Now, having ſettled what relates to the form and eſtabliſhed powers of the republic, we muſt conſider that part which defends it from corruption.

This muſt be conſidered under theſe two articles, viz. the rotation of all places of truſt, and fixing the agrarian on a proper balance.

Firſt, the rotation. Let the whole ſenate be changed once in three years, by a third part at a time yearly. Let the vacant poſts be ſupplied from the body of the repreſentatives, by the election of the people. Let that body undergo the ſame rotation, and be ſupplied from the people. If any of the repreſentative members ſhould be elected into the ſenate, that are not by the courſe of the rotation to go out of the repreſentative council, their places muſt be ſupplied from the people. Let no member of either the ſenatorial or repreſentative body, be capable of re-election under the ſpace of three years. Let the admirals, generals, civil magiſtrates, and all the officers of important poſts, lay down their commiſſions at the end of the year, nor be capable of re election under the aforeſaid time of probation. The rotation thus ſettled, we come to the ſecond conſideration, viz. the proper agrarian.

Let the agrarian be ſettled in ſuch a manner, that the balance of land inclines in favour of the popular ſide. To prevent the alteration which time would make in this balance, let the landed and perſonal effects of every man be equally divided at his deceaſe, between males, heirs of his body: in default of ſuch heirs, between his male heirs in the firſt and ſecond degree of relationſhip.

If the exigencies of the republic ſhould ever find it neceſſary to lodge the executive powers of government in the hands of one perſon, let there be a law made to limit it to one month. Let the repreſentative aſſembly have the power of nominating the perſon, and continuing his command from month to month, if the exigencies of the ſtate demand it; but let not any one perſon be capable of holding this office above a year.

The remedy of a dictator ſhould never be made uſe of, but in the moſt deſperate caſes; and, indeed, it is not probable that ſuch a government ſhould ever be in a ſituation to want it.

From the Glouceſter Journal, MAY 18.

Dr. WILLIAMSON's *Narrative of the extraordinary Caſe of a late* Great Commoner, *in a letter to the Profeſſors of the College of Phyſicians.*

SIR,

ABOUT the beginning of March laſt, as I was ſitting in my ſtudy lamenting the unhappy miſuſe of dangerous noſtrums, and the conſequent decay of ſafe, regular, and coll gate practice, I was alarmed by a violent rap at the door, and preſently underſtood that my attendance was requeſted at ——. I repaired immediately to his lordſhip's houſe, and received but an indifferent anſwer to my conſtant queſtion, *How do we all above ſtairs?* I liſtened to his apartment, and found him in the uſual habit and poſture of gouty patients; nor did I at firſt entrance, or for ſome time after, perceive in him the leaſt ſymptom of that diſordered mind under which he has ſince ſo unhappily laboured. I ſay this the rather, becauſe I know ſome, even of my own profeſſion, both at London and Bath, have deciſively pronounced him inſane, from the time and manner in which he began his journey from the latter of thoſe places.——

The ſubject of this narrative is now in the 57th year of his age, of a thin habit of body, ſubject in the ſpring and fall to aduſt cholic & bile, and to whoſe conſtitution a hereditary gout is incident. At the time of my viſit, I found his viſage highly flaſhed, his eyes quick and ſparkling, his pulſe very ſtrong and large, and his anxiety exceſſive. Whilſt I was comparing the vibrations of his pulſe with thoſe of a watch in my hand, I perceived him to paſs the hand which was diſengaged with a violent and irregular motion, thro' the air; I naturally attributed this to the joy which his lordſhip felt on finding the free uſe of that limb reſtored to him, and was congratulating him accordingly, on the pleaſure which this motion gave him. PLEASURE *from the motion*, ſaid his lordſhip, interrupting me with ſome eagerneſs, *I am ſure it has given me great uneaſineſs, and brought me harder from Marlborough much ſooner than I intended; God knows where it will ſtop.* I told his lordſhip I hoped and truſted better things, and that all the ill conſequences which he complained of would, by a gentle anodyne, which I would immediately order, be removed by to-morrow morning. *Come*, ſays he, *they will never ſtop here—with 206 to 188!—we ſhall have many more motions—all reduction was improper*—It is impoſſible, ſaid I turning to Mr. Adams, the apothecary, that his lordſhip can look ſo florid after ſuch a number of motions; and added my apprehenſions, that if either of the two numbers ſpecified had taken place, a reduction of them, ſo far from being improper, was abſolutely neceſſary; and that, in the courſe of my practice, I had never met with any thing that induced me to think any conſtitution can ſupport itſelf under ſo copious a diſcharge.

Finding his lordſhip thus agitated, I enquired of the apothecary, whether he had diſcovered in him any deſire of change of place? *I have no ſuch deſire*, ſaid he, *that in which I am is very warm and eaſy.* Yes, ſaid my brother, and where you are happily

within the reach of every kind of affiftance. *I neither expect nor defire affiftance*, faid our patient, *nor will I admit any of them till I have feen and conſulted alderman B——d.* There is no queſtion, replied I, to force upon your lordſhip any other advice or opinion than what is now in the room; as to conſulting alderman B——d, I deſpiſe as much as any man the puerilities of my profeſſion, but tho' the alderman ſays he has a ſlight tincture of phyſic, having made it one of the diverſions of his younger days, I hope your lordſhip will excuſe our joining our names to that of ſuch an irregular, or at leaſt that you will not take any advice from him before we have viſited you again. We then retired to an adjoining chamber, and having ordered ſuch lenient medicines, as might truſt the cure of his lordſhip's diſeaſe to nature, without precipitating her operations, took a reſpectful leave.

Upon viſiting him next day, I found a conſiderable alteration for the worſe; his ſkin was hot and dry, his tongue white, his mouth foul, his pulſe hard, quick and full, and he had paſſed a reſtleſs and confuſed night. I wondered what had produced ſo unfortunate a change, ſatisfied as I was that the medicines preſcribed were at leaſt ſafe and innocent, when his lordſhip broke out, *You ſee me*, ſaid he, *Dr. Williamſon, a martyr to my country; the ſleepleſs nights and anxious days I paſs in her ſervice, have brought me to this condition; I had truſted the Americans would return, they have undone me, they have forfeited my honour, they muſt be taxed.* I gently chid the attendants for ſuffering any meſſages to be delivered, and endeavoured to compoſe his lordſhip by aſſuring him, that ſome quiet ſleep, which it would be our ſtudy to procure him, would I hope ſet all matters to rights, but that in theſe caſes the patient muſt, to a good degree, be his own phyſician, and that the beſt advice I could give him, was to reſign himſelf. *Reſign!* ſaid he, *that I will never do, I may be betrayed or beaten; I have been both.—You remember, Doctor, the diſpenſing power.* That I do, ſaid I, and hope you will never approve of that power being lodged in other hands than thoſe of the college. *As to betraying or beating, I am a friend to no ſuch violences. Who thinks of the power of the college*, ſaid our patient wildly? and I here declare upon the faith of a chriſtian, that his converſation upon the ſubject of the diſpenſing power, was the firſt ſymptom which I perceived of the loſs of his reaſon. I had ſoon indeed but too many opportunities to be convinced of it, for juſt at this time was introduced a young gentleman, who advancing towards his lordſhip, with an eager voice and manner, ſaid, Only hear us, my lord. *I will hear nothing*, replied our patient. Pleaſed with this gleam of returning reaſon, his lordſhip is quite right and regular, cried I, and endeavoured, in the moſt manner I was able, to put the gentleman out of the room, that I might more effectually ſtrengthen his lordſhip in his reſolution. But I found this in vain, for puſhing by me with a violence which let me a little into his caſe, he began a diſcourſe with his lordſhip, of ſo incoherent and rambling a nature, upon the reduction of the land tax, the ſtate of North America, and the houſe of lords & commons, (which they in their unhappy wanderings talked of governing and guiding) as left me no room to doubt either of our patient's or the young gentleman's unfortunate ſituation.

Upon enquiry, I found that the perſon who contributed ſo much to encreaſe his lordſhip's diſorder, was the very Iriſh Earl of S——e; and in the perſuaſion that my attendance was no longer neceſſary, I took the only ſtep which my conſcience & regard to my reputation always obliges me to do in theſe caſes, which more naturally fall into a diſtinct branch of of our profeſſion. I left him, after expreſſing my ſurpriſe that another gentleman, under the ſame unhappy infatuation, ſhould be ſuffered to have acceſs to our patient, and earneſtly recommended it to the family, that the Doctors Monro & Battie might be immediately ſent to ——

However they may triumph who from his firſt arrival in town pronounced him mad, my reluctance to declare him ſo, till I received ocular demonſtration of it, will, I hope, be pardoned at leaſt, as it proceeded from the feelings of a compaſſionate mind. Informed as I now am, I do not trouble to declare,—that *he is totally, and I fear, irrecoverably inſane.* Upon the cauſes of this, whether it be an acrid and gouty humour thrown up and ſettled on the brain, or an immoderate and irregular vellication of the nervous ſyſtem, or an abſolute wearing out of nature, I ſhall not venture to decide; the fact is; that he is now *non compos mentis*; nor is he likely, ſo far as I can ſee, ever to be again of ſound mind and diſpoſing judgment.——And I may venture to appeal to the gentlemen who now attend him, whether they do not, to the beſt of their judgment, and bona fide, believe that he is, was, and it is moſt probable will, to the laſt moment of his life, continue a confirmed maniac.

That the public may be aſſured of the authenticity of this relation, I have ſubſcribed my name.

RUSSELL WILLIAMSON,
M. D. F. R. S. and F. S. A.

A Batchelor's Reaſons againſt MATRIMONY.

I Am neither old nor young; I am not handſome, nor ugly; though I will not be ſure of either of theſe, as taſtes are ſo different; but I truly mean, that I hope I am not what the female critics would call a ſhocking fellow! a deteſtable creature! a horrid, ugly monſter!—I am not wiſe,—and, (with all ſubmiſſion) I flatter myſelf, not fooliſh.—I have few virtues,—and, I hope, few vices.—I am not rich, becauſe I have no landed eſtate, nor money in the funds;—and I am not poor, becauſe I have half a guinea to aſſiſt a friend.—And I have *Contentment*, which I find to be a moſt ſovereign remedy for the vapours.—Sometimes I am ſerious, ſometimes gay; ſometimes ſad, and ſometimes merry; but I am generally in tolerable good humour, except when I am flatly contradicted, and then I am the very devil!—I am not very ſenſible, nor very inſenſible; but I am one of thoſe who can feel for a perſon in diſtreſs; and who do not condemn the ſtarting tear at an affecting narration as a certain proof of effeminacy.—I keep no horſes, except a hobby or two, on which I amble a little now and then. This, by the bye, I muſt be indulged with even after marriage.—I can make a ſhift to maintain myſelf in a genteel way, and, with management, I might, perhaps, be able to ſecure a little in a family way ſometimes.—But I cannot afford to marry one without a fortune, as it would increaſe my expences ſo much, that, perhaps, my taylors, butchers, and bakers children, might be brought to ſhort allowance. Every lady who has what ſhe thinks a *pretty* fortune, expects to meet a man with a *very pretty* fortune; and, when they meet, they marry well; but as I am none of theſe, I have no claim upon the premiſes.

If the legiſlature would enact a law, that no perſon of fortune ſhould marry a perſon of fortune; or, in caſe they did, that the fortune of either one or other ſhould be forfeited to portion out thoſe who have none, then we ſhould have glorious times. Love, attachment, eſteem, and regard, would then be motives for marriage ſuperior to money—and then I might get a wife.—Till that time happens, I am afraid I muſt remain

A BACHELOR.

The Act of Confederation of the nobles and citizens of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania, of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confeſſions, done at Slitch, in the year 1767, on the 20th of March.*

WE, the noblemen and citizens of the province of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania, of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confeſſions, aſſembled to defend our rights, privileges, and immunities, acquired by our anceſtors at the price of their blood, and confirmed by ſo many laws of different confederations, and even by the oath of the lords, the kings, our maſters; make known to all in general, and to each perſon in particular, to whom it ſhall belong, that, after having a long time ſuffered with moderation all ſorts of calamities; after having waited, in vain, for the relief and ending of the evils and violences done to our perſons, our laws, our liberty, and our equality; and conſidering how little regard has been hitherto paid by our brethren and fellow citizens to the fundamental laws of the country, and the privileges of our kings, of 1433, 1499, 1511, 1563, 1568, confirmed by the Union of the Great Dutchy of Lithuania with the crown; ratified by the confederations and conſtitutions of 1573, 1576, 1587, 1588, 1607, 1609, 1618, 1020, 1623, 1627, 1632, 1633, 1638, 1648, 1650, 1667, which all ſtipulate to us the free exerciſe of religion and conſcience in their whole extent, and a right to all the prerogatives. Fearful of conſequences ſtill more diſtreſſing, we think ourſelves under an impoſſibility of continuing longer in indolence an inaction, or to look with tranquility on the imminent danger which threatens our religion, our honour, and our lives; having moreover before our eyes the ancient cuſtoms, and an example quite recent, wherein our brethren, when they were under the leaſt danger of the loſs of liberty, animated only by a patriotic zeal and ſpirit, had recourſe to the ſame remedy. Who is ignorant in this republic, or who, at leaſt, hath not heard of the troubles, of the cruel perſecutions of the Diſſidents of the Greek communion, and of the two Evangelical confeſſions? There is no perſon ignorant of them, unleſs there be ſome who are not willing to know them; or who, animated by a ſpirit of animoſity, ſtifle in themſelves thoſe ſentiments of humanity and compaſſion which nature preſcribes.

All the corners and all the countries of the vaſt provinces of this kingdom are filled with terrible examples of violence done to our churches; of contempt ſhewn to the very name of Diſſident, of the maſſacre of our miniſters of the word of God; whence it follows, that the eccleſiaſtical regulations, and ſubordination, which is the life of every community, are extinguiſhed and deſtroyed by reaſon of the ſhackles and reſtraint to which we are ſubjected by the Roman clergy. Our churches, ſchools, printing houſes, and hoſpitals, laid waſte for ſo many years, are ſtripped of the ſacred veſſels, the bells, and all the ornaments; and more than this, by the prohibition of rebuilding and repairing them, are all decayed, or entirely ruined. Conſequently, all liberty of religion overturned, and trodden under foot, by how much more eaſily every one is permitted to vex us with impunity, to grieve us, to commence ſuits againſt us, to turn our worſhip into ridicule, though intirely conformable to Chriſtianity; to oblige us to pay for the permiſſion of adminiſtering the ſacraments, according to the arbitrary tax, which the Roman clergy, with a deſign of ruining us, have introduced and eſtabliſhed in ſeveral provinces; while the Jews and enemies of Chriſtianity are not even under reſtraint, regard being had to all theſe points. It would be too long, and even impoſſible, to repreſent all theſe facts, or to cite all the examples of violence, which cry out for vengeance to heaven. The manifeſtoes made at the time on theſe heads, and the depoſitions drawn up in almoſt all the palatinates, diſtricts, and territories, are a proof of them. Let us only caſt our eyes on the unheard of cruelties, exerciſed in our days by the Roman clergy, and by the clergy of the United Greeks. The voice of the miniſter Moczulſki, who was killed in the midway of the public road in the year 1753, by the curate of Birze, named Rubowitz, pierces the Heavens, and cries for vengeance. Our hearts ſtill bleed for the unheard of cruelties and blows, wherewith a Dominican of Papiel murdered one of our miniſters, named Faugel, who was going on the high road to viſit a ſick perſon of the confeſſion, in the year 1763: And doth not the hiſtory of Couny furniſh matter ſufficient to ſhock every thinking man? A curate of a pariſh meeting a corpſe that was carrying to the place of burial, aſſaulted the Diſſident miniſter, overturned the coffin in the ſtreet; and on complaint being made concerning the affair, inſtead of juſtice, which ought to have been done, the members of the Diſſident communion were deprived of their ſchools, and their ſcholars were diſperſed. The atrociouſneſs of the affair of Miſciſlaw, which happened in the year 1765, ſtill affects us, when ſeventy gentlemen of the Greek communion, for having oppoſed the violence of the miſſionaries, who were forcing them to embrace the United religions, were declared rebels, and as ſuch ſentenced to capital puniſhment. In effect, they could not extricate themſelves, and ſaved their lives by abjuring their religion.

[To be concluded in our next.]

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* *The confederation has ſince been tranſferred to Brzeſt.*

From the London Gazette.

FLORENCE, JUNE 6.

ON Wedneſday the 2d inſtant a bark arrived at Leghorn with two Corſican officers on board from Caprara, with an account of the ſurrender of the fortreſs of that little iſland to the Corſicans, on the 28th paſt, after a blockade of 102 days. The garriſon, which conſiſted of 30 ſoldiers and two or three officers, had for many days lived upon a ſmall portion of bread and water, ſo that they were all much extenuated; they were treated with the greateſt humanity by the Corſican officers, and were permitted, by their capitulation, to go to Genoa. Among other things that were found in the fortreſs, there were four pieces of braſs battery cannon, and ſeven ſmaller pieces, with a large quantity of bullets, powder, and other military ſtores. Three hundred Corſicans have been left in garriſon there: the reſt were immediately ſent back to Corſica. *[Thus far the Gazette]*

LONDON, *June 25.*

We hear that Montfort Brown, Eſq; has obtained the grant of an extenſive tract of land in Britiſh Louſiania, bordering on the Miſſiſſippi, a very fertile territory, and intended to be ſettled with German emigrants and other proteſtant families from the continent.

Tueſday, at a court of common council, held at Guildhall, the following motion was made by Mr. Deputy Reſſiter, and ſeconded by Mr. Macheli:

That the freedom of this city be preſented to the Right Hon. Charles Townſend, chancellor and under treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, one of the Lords commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy council, as a tribute juſtly due to his diſtinguiſhed talents, ſo happily employed, and ſo ſucceſsfully exerted, in the ſervice of his King and Country, and as a mark of our gratitude for the late inſtances of his regard to the city of London, and readineſs to promote its embelliſhment, convenience and proſperity; but more eſpecially for his aſſiduous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to leſſen the public debt, and with this ſalutary view to diminiſh the expences and improve the revenues of the ſtate, without weakening the national force or laying additional burthens upon commerce: for his ſpirit and reſolution in adviſing the extraordinary but neceſſary exertion of power in favour of the poor, under the alarming proſpect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country by exalting the royal prerogative above the law: and laſtly, for his well tempered zeal in ſupport of the undoubted legiſlative authority of the King and parliament of Great-Britain over all parts of his Majeſty's dominions.

That a copy of the freedom of this city, with the reſolution of the court inſerted therein, be delivered by the chamberlain to the Right Hon. Charles Townſend, chancellor and under treaſurer of his Majeſty's exchequer, in a gold box of the value of one hundred guineas.

That the ſaid reſolutions be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the Town-Clerk, and by him forthwith delivered to the ſaid Gentleman.

That the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor be requeſted to provide the gold box upon this occaſion.

Recruits are raiſing in ſeveral counties to complete all the marching regiments, ſome of which are already arrived in town, and are quartered in the Savoy barracks, and others are ordered to the tower, 'till ſent off to their reſpective regiments.

The Grantham packet-boat, Captain Bull, from South-Carolina, is arrived at Falmouth, in 37 days.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

FROM Cornwall we hear, that ſeveral Boroughs in that county have come to the laudable reſolution of obſerving the following excellent rules at the next general election for members of parliament:

Firſt, To elect none but ſuch as live among themſelves, upon their own eſtates, independant of the court, and who have the reputation of being worthy, honeſt gentlemen in the county, and among their own neighbours in particular.

Secondly, To reject all ſuch candidates as offer them Money to be elected.

Thirdly, To reject courtiers, penſioners, military and civil Officers, brokers, ſtockjobbers, South-Sea directors and ſharpers, men, who will make it their private intereſt to act in a good intelligence with Miniſters, ſuch as they think will be too complaiſant to ſquabble with the court about the *liberty* of a *mob*; that is, in their own language, the people; Gentlemen, who will not be ſo *rude* as to make a rout about public money embezzled or miſapplied at home, or cenſure diſhonourable treaties made abroad, but vote every thing juſt and honourable, and adequate, without knowing a word of the matter.

Fourthly and laſtly, To reject all ſuch candidates as they have reaſon to ſuſpect will go into the houſe only to be the *tax-gatherers* of the court, while they, in the mean time, may be the *hewers of wood and drawers of water under them.*

According to private advices from Leghorn, it was reported, that Paſchal de Paoli was fitting out a grand expedition to the continent, which threatened the city of Genoa itſelf with a bombardment.

Sunday laſt count Carſant arrived at Mr. Coppenole's Hotel in great Suffolk-ſtreet, from France.

From the Weſt end of the Town we hear, that ſome of the *profound Politicians* there inſinuate, that the preſent Lord Chancellor of Ireland is to reſign upon a penſion, and that the Hon. Mr. Yorke, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, is to ſucceed him in that high office, if he chooſes to accept it, but it is thought he will not, on account of the great chance he has of getting a more important employment at home.

A few days ſince the celebrated Miſs Fanny, late of Cock-Lane, eminent in the profeſſion of knocking and ſcratching, entered into the ſervice of an American Crimp *Durante Vita*.—It is imagined ſhe will commence co-partneriſhip with the late little gypſey of Enfield Wath: Should this ſcheme have any effect, it will certainly prove a great benefit to Old England, by amuſing the Americans from political views.

JUNE 27.

We hear his grace the duke of Devonſhire will ſet out on Monday next, to make the tour of Europe.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Scotland, we are informed, that at Edinburgh, and other places, they are at preſent greatly agitated by the near approach of the determination of the Douglas great cauſe, and that bets are near on an equality: that ſeveral ſhort-hand gentlemen are arrived from London, to take down the debates, for which they are to be paid from 300 to 500 guineas each perſon; and that moſt of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction in that kingdom were come to Edinburgh, to be preſent at the debates.

The celebrated Mr. Wilkes is writing a hiſtory of England, from the glorious revolution to the end of the fourth year of his preſent majeſty, and a conſiderable part of it is already finiſhed.

We hear that orders are given for the ſhips to be got ready, for the naval review, which is ſhortly to be made at Spithead.

The right hon. the houſe of peers did not riſe till paſt 11 o' clock on Thurſday night.

Yeſterday after the council broke up, the earl of Northington had the honour of a private conference with his Majeſty.

'Tis confidently ſaid, that whatever change in the adminiſtration takes place, the earl of Egmont will make one of the new miniſters.

Yeſterday the hon. Archibald Montgomery, Eſq; kiſſed his majeſty's hand, on being appointed colonel of the 51ſt regiment of foot, in the room of general Brudenell, deceaſed.

If we may credit what ſome ſay, the cauſe of the poor will not be *heard* this S——n; if ſo, a *dearneſs* and *ſcarcity of proviſions* will ſtill continue.

We hear, that the Diſſenters are in great hopes of having the teſt-act repealed by the next new parliament, for which purpoſe, it is ſaid, they intend at the next general election, to propoſe to the candidates they ſhall vote for, that they ſhall endeavour, to the utmoſt of their power, to obtain this favour for them.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to the contrary, we are now aſſured for certain, that ſome important changes will ſpeedily take place in the adminiſtration.

They write from Altena, that two Engliſh agents are now buſy there in engaging a great number of proteſtant Palatines for the new Britiſh ſettlements in America.

Sunday evening late the duke de Lauſanne arrived at Mr. Coppenole's hotel in Great Suffolk-ſtreet, from France, and next morning early ſet out on his return to Paris. From his arrival, and ſudden departure, it is thought that ſomething extraordinary is on the tapis.

Tueſday the duke de Fronſac ſet out from his excellency the French Ambaſſador's houſe in Soho-ſquare, for Paris.

Thurſday an information was granted by the court of King's-Bench, againſt a certain printer, charged with publiſhing a falſe and ſcandalous libel, written out of ſpleen and implacable malice, againſt Mr. M'Alleſter, on account of the remarkable books lately publiſhed by him, intitled, *A ſeries of letters*, &c. From what appeared on the motion, many judicious perſons are of opinion that that work will make more noiſe, and be attended with more important conſequences, than the generality of people at firſt imagined.

It is ſaid that the king of Pruſſia hath an army of 160,000 men in the dutchy of Cleves. What can be the reaſon of his having ſuch a force ſo near the Dutch? Does he aſſemble an army there by way of wooing? If he does, is it not a very extraordinary method of courſhip for a female?

We hear from good authority, that the Dolphin man of war, in her preſent voyage, has ſeen a nation of ſavages, amounting to five or ſix hundred of both ſexes, on the eaſt ſide of Patagonia, and near the ſame ſpot where the gigantic ſavages were ſeen in her former voyage; that they were very deſirous of coming on board the ſhips; that Capt. Wallis meaſured ſeveral of them, and their ſtature was from 5 feet 7, to ſix feet 9 inches. Thoſe ſavages ſhewed them ſeveral European commodities, which they found to be French; and a gentleman who ſends this account, and has been aſhore both times, ſays, they are not the ſame people as were ſeen by the Dolphin in her firſt voyage, nor had they a ſingle article of the preſents given by the hon. commodore Biron. After leaving them, and ſtanding away with the ſhips for the ſtraits of Magellan, they ſaw abundance of ſmoke inland, which they ſuppoſed to be made by the giants; but as they could not diſtinguiſh any objects whatever, they continued their courſe into the ſtraits. The latter ſavages are undoubtedly the ſame as were ſeen by the French laſt year, anſwering in moſt particulars to the account given of them by the abbé Coyer, in his letter to Dr. Maty. Nor can we reconcile the two accounts better than the abbé has done, in ſuppoſing the giants to be a diſtinct tribe, they looking on all ſuch as are born among them, and that do not grow to a certain height as dwarfs, and baniſhing them from their ſociety; both tribes live in amity with each other, but without cohabiting.

CHARLES-TOWN, Sept. 7, 1767.

SINCE the acquittal of the ſcooner Active on the 16th of June laſt, ſeveral courts of vice-admiralty have been held here, upon cauſes of ſe-

eat weight and expectation, before the hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; sole judge; at an adjournment thereof, on Tuesday the first instant, the schooner Wambaw, with 50,000 shingles on board, shipped instead of ballast, from Broughton Island, in the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, belonging to Henry Laurens, Esq; of this town, was condemned; the schooner Broughton Island-Packet, with wood for ballast, from the same place, also belonging to Mr. Laurens, acquitted; and the collector of his Majesty's customs for this port, also acquitted, of the charge of having *illegally* taken fees upon indico-certificates, it appearing, upon the evidence, to the judge, that the fees, upon which the penalties and disabilities inflicted by act of parliament were sued for, had been taken upon certificates granted after clearing out of the vessels in which the indico was shipped.—We could have wished to satisfy the eager and general expectations of the public, with a more distinct and full account of these momentous trials, but had it not so much in our power as Mr. Wells, publisher of the *General Gazette* had, who (tho' totally silent upon them) had the best opportunities, from his necessary attendance on the court, as marshal thereof, to be acquainted with every circumstance; we therefore must still leave *that* to him.

The collector of his majesty's customs for this port having determined to return to England, has appointed *Roger Peter Bandolyde Hatley*, Esq; deputy-collector, who has accordingly been sworn in and entered upon his office.

By some vessels in short passages from the West-Indies, we hear that a brigt. or snow was lost at St. Kitts, and a good deal of damage done at St. Croix, by the gale of wind on the 8th of August, mentioned in our last; but that there had been no bad weather after to the 20th.

From Georgia we learn, that the people on shore and on ship-board there are very sickly; and that a Guineyman is arrived there with two hundred healthy slaves, and had not lost one during the whole voyage from the coast.

Sunday the 30th past died, Mrs. Peronneau, relict of the late Henry Peronneau, Esq.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sept.	Arrivals at Charles-Town.	*From*
2d.	Scooner Sylvia, Jonathan Picken,	St. Eustatius
	Sloop Lovely Patty, Isaac Nelson,	Nevis
3d.	Brigt. Anne, Peter Seymour,	Poole
	Sloop Mary, William Tatam,	Bermuda
4th.	Brigt. Savage, John Dickinson,	Georgia
	Sco. Georgia Packet, Ja Fitzsimons,	Georgia
	Scooner Pedee, Thomas Pickton,	Georgia
	Sloop Ranger, John Phillips,	St. Eustatius
6th.	Brigt. Alston, James Caird,	Liverpoole
August.	Sailed	*For*
31st.	Ship Pitt, James Rogers,	Philadelphia
Sept. 1.	Sloop Sally, Seth Harvey,	Bermuda
3d	Sloop Britannia, James Connor,	N. Carolina
6th.	Scooner Margaret, William Blythe,	Georgia
	Remain windbound, or cleared	*For*
	His Majesty's ship Ferret, the hon. Geo. Murray, commander, }	Jamaica
	His Majesty's ship Diligence, Cha. Roach, Esq; commander, }	
	Ship Britannia, John Brynan,	New-York
	Brigt. Boone, Thomas Gelston,	Anguilla
	Sloop Patience, Milner Tucker,	Providence
	Sloop Dove, George Lusher,	Bermuda
	Near loaded, or may sail within a week	*For*
	Ship Lloyd, Nicholas Pocock,	Bristol
	Brigt. Roach, Willis Moryan,	Jamaica
	Sloop Henry, Richard Todd,	Jamaica
	Ship John & Elizabeth, A. Cornish,	Dominica
	Scooner Black-River, John Rogers,	Jamaica
	Other Vessels loading.	
	Brigt. Hope, Robt. Whitelock,	Bristol
	Sloop Henry, John Todd,	Bermuda
	Scooner Polly, Jeremiah Newton,	Providence

New Advertisements.

On Wednesday the 30th of September,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the subscriber's plantation, at the Horse-Shoe,

A Parcel of houshold furniture, and a few horses, one of which is of the English breed, belonging to the estate of Moses Lynus. All sums under fifty pounds to be paid immediately, and all above credit will be given till the first of January next with approv'd security. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands are desired to make them known to

WHITMARSH FULLER, *Executor.*

The Ship *MARTHA*,
Captain GIDEON MANCHESTER,

WILL take a load of lumber, or other goods on freight, to any of the West-India Islands, on very easy terms. Apply to

THOMAS SHIRLEY.

Who has for sale, about one hundred and fifty tons of chipt and unchipt LOGWOOD.

Sept. 7, 1767.

Colleton County, Sept. 2, 1767.

BROUGHT before me to be advertised by Thomas Smith, a bay riding gelding, 13 hands high, with a star and small snip, and a switch tail, about 5 years old, branded on the mounting shoulder thus $\frac{W}{S}$ in one. The owner must apply within six months from this date, and prove the property before JOSEPH GLOVER.

TO BE LETT,

A Front pew (No. 3.) in the cross isle of St. Michael's church, belonging to the estate of Ralph Izard, deceased. Enquire of

BENJ. SMITH.

TO BE SOLD, *At publick Vendue,*

At the house of Mr. William Flinn, *in* George-Town, *on Tuesday the twenty ninth of September.*

ALL the personal estate of Thomas Lyol Brumby, deceased, consisting of a stock of hogs, a good horse, the hull of a new well built pilot boat, (her dimensions are twenty-seven feet keel straight rabit, eleven feet ten inches beam, five and an half feet hold) a large flatt, a neat clinch-work boat, with a suit of sails, a case of surveyor's pocket instruments, a silver watch, carpenters and plantation tools, &c. &c. Credit will be given to the first day of January 1768, for all sums above twenty pounds, paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approv'd security, and for all sums of and under twenty pounds ready money. The property not to be alter'd until the conditions are complied with.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to make immediate payment, and the creditors to give in their demands properly attested to

ELIZABETH BRUMBY, *Administratrix.*

George-Town, Sept. 1, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,
BRABANT's,

A Plantation in St. Thomas's Parish, containing 2588 acres; of which 300 Acres are under a good Fence, fit for Rice and Corn; the Pine Land very valuable for Sawing, and making Pitch and Tar.—This plantation will, (if purchasers choose) be divided into two or more tracts. There is a tolerable good Dwelling House on one Part of the Land, and an extraordinary good one, with Kitchen, Barn, Pounding Mill, Corn-House, and all other convenient Out-Houses, in good Repair on the other.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 200 Acres, bounding on Lands belonging to Captain *Miller*, (late *Mouzon's*) and on Lands belonging to the *Free-School* and Mr. *Johnston*.

ALSO, A Tract of Land, containing 1100 Acres, in Prince Frederick Parish, Craven-County; lying on the South Side of *Pedee-River*, Six Miles below *Marr's-Bluff*; butting and bounding upon the said River, and upon *Giffer's-Creek*, and upon Lands of *Peter Bounetheau*, and Mr. *Saunders*.—Four Hundred and Fifty Acres are high Swamp; One Hundred and Fifty of which, may be enclosed with 60 Pannels of Fence. This Tract includes *Warbee-Point*. For further Particulars, enquire in *Charles-Town*, of

[t. f.] ROBERT SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,

A Tract containing 1000 acres of land, in the parish of Christ-Church, situate on the north side of Great Ogechee river, about 4 miles above the town of Hardwick, & about 15 miles by land from Savannah; it fronts on the river opposite to lands of James McKay, Esq; and Stirling's-Bluff upwards of two miles, and is the best kind of river swamp, neither subject to freshes or salts, and lies between lands of the estate of William Butler, deceased, James McKay and Francis Harris, Esq's.—FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in the parish of St. Philip's, situate on Stirling's swamp, about two miles from the river Great Ogechee, between lands of William Butler, Samuel New, and Sarah Sinclair, bounded southerly at the time of the survey by vacant land: Four hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land.—One hundred and sixty acres of land in the parish aforesaid, on the river Great Ogechee, pleasantly situated about a mile from the town of Hardwick, consisting of fresh water marsh, oak and pine land: Also a lot No. 117, in said town.—Three hundred and fifty acres of land, in the parish of St. Philip's, situated on Stirling's swamp, about a mile and an half from the river Great Ogechee, bounded southerly and easterly by lands vacant at the time of the survey, northerly by lands of —— Bailey, and westerly by lands of Samuel New, Esq. Two hundred acres thereof is fine tupelow and maple swamp; the remainder good pine land. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts, may treat with. INGLIS & HALL.

Savannah Georgia, 20th Dec. 1766.

SALES by Provost-Marshal.

On Thursday the 17th of September next, will be sold at public Vendue, at the usual place in Charles-Town

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing 400 acres, situate in Amelia township, being part of a tract of 2000 acres, granted to Robert Wright; butting north-east on land late the property of William Gamble; south west on land granted to said Wright, and south east and north west on land vacant at the time of the survey; lately belonging to the estate of James M.Gowen, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

LIKEWISE:

A PLANTATION or tract of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres in Granville county, bounded to the north and west on Savannah river, and the other sides on vacant land.——Also a tract of forty-five acres, in the township of New-Windsor, bounding to the north east on Philip William Smid, and all other sides on Savannah river, late the property of Richard Hubbard, and sold under execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

A LARGE assortment of well chosen ribbons and gauzes, just arrived in the Lloyd Capt. Pococke, from Bristol, to be sold for cost and charges, by

JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

GUERIN & WILLIAMSON,

HAVING sold their remaining stock of goods to Messrs. George Ancrum, & Co. as they now have declined the business, will be much obliged to those indebted to them, to discharge, or otherwise settle their accompts as soon as possible, the former intending to leave the province in a few months. *Charles-Town, Aug.* 10, 1767.

BOWDEN's
PATENT MACHINE,

FOR draining land, which will raise the water twelve feet by the help of two or four persons, and discharge a constant stream of water, while work'd, equal to the common trunk made use of in dams, which may be removed from one place to another with little difficulty, and will be very convenient for a rice or Indico plantation, and was imported with a view of introducing them as a useful machine for this country, and will therefore be sold at the cost and charges, which amounts to about £. 280. Inquire of the printer.

NOW SELLING,

At EIGHT for ONE, Cash,

By Theodore Gaillard, jun.

A Variety of handsome STRIPE SILKS, from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per yard; a neat assortment of BRUSSELS and other LACE; fine plain and flowered LAWNS; CAMBRICKS, damask TEA NAPKINS and TABLE CLOTHS; a parcel of neat ENGLISH CHINTS; with a few dozens of very neat PAINTINGS on glass.

In the COMMONS HOUSE of ASSEMBLY,
the 14th day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given in the Gazettes, to the constables, who have, or may have, any demands against the public of this province, for conveying malefactors to goal; that they do deliver in, to the public treasurer, at the time they apply for the payment of their fees for the said service, a distinct and particular account of their respective demands, certified by the magistrates by whom the prisoners were committed: And also, that the magistrates do certify the number of computed miles the said constables may respectively travel to Charles-Town, from the place or places from whence the said malefactors were taken and committed.

By order of the house,
THO. FARR, *jun. Clerk.*

STRAYED from the plantation whereon I now live, at Cane Acres, a bay gelding fifteen hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder thus M, his mane trimm'd in a bow, and has a broom tail. Whoever will deliver or give information where he may be had, shall have Five pounds reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

t. f. ROBERT LADSON

A PARCEL of very fine mahogany, just arrived from the Bay of Honduras, in the Brigantine Roach, Captain Morgan, landed on Mr. Burn's new wharf, to be sold by JOHNSTON & SIMPSON.

Advertisements.

ABSENTED himself from my plantation, on Ashley-River, on the night of the 22d instant, a Dutch servant, named MICHAEL HARPS, a young fellow of a short stature, speaks very good English: He took away with him a grey horse, about 14 hands high, branded on the side W F, and had on a blue broad cloth coat and waistcoat, the coat lappell'd with gold basket buttons thereon. As he has furnished himself with a horse, it is probable he will proceed up to the back settlements, where he has some relations. TEN pounds reward will be given for apprehending the said Michael Harps and delivering him to me; but if he will return of his own accord to his duty, this offence will be forgiven by

WHITMARSH FULLER.

J. HARVEY & D. BATY,

Take the liberty of acquainting their friends, that they have to dispose of, at their store in Gadsden's alley, next door to Mr. CROUCH's, *Printer.*

MADERA wine by the pipe, quarter cask, or dozen.

Old Jamaica rum by the hogshead, quarter cask or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

West India rum two years old, by the hogshead, quarter cask, or smaller quantity, not less than three gallons.

Northward rum by the like quantity.

Likewise a few dozen of choice CLARET, and a small quantity of very good coffee.

Those who please to favour them with their commands may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms and on the shortest notice.

Orders from the country will be punctually complied with. [3 w.]

ANNE IMER,

Widow of the Rev. Mr. ABRAHAM IMER,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that she has taken a house near Capt. William Moultrie's, where she has room for a few lodgers, who may be accommodated with breakfast.

Blood faces, &c. clean'd in the neatest manner.

Also a stable and chair house to let.

STRAYED from Charles-Town, the 22d of July, three horses, viz.

A ROAN, with several brands, not well remembered, one like 53, one like 7R in one, with a diamond a-top, and one with a flower de luce; trots and paces.

A GREY, and a BAY, both branded R in one, with a diamond a-top, and are trotters.

They are all chair-horses.—Whoever will deliver them to Mr. Richards at (Rantowle's ee) Stono-Bridge, or to the printer hereof, shall receive Forty shillings reward for each.

TO BE SOLD in small tracts and on reasonable terms,

A BARONY of land on the head of Black river in Craven county, the property of Sir William Baker, Nicholas Linwood and Brice Fisher, Esq's of London. The soil of this Barony is very fertile, and well adapted to the culture of rice, corn, indico and hemp. The plat may be seen in the hands of Mr. James Thomson, deputy surveyor.

And whereas we have received information that several persons have committed trespasses on the said Barony, by making settlements thereon; These are to give notice to all such persons either to become purchasers, or remove from those lands by the first day of May next, on pain of being compelled by law.

Also to be sold in small tracts, very reasonable,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of land, on the head of Cambahee river, known by the name of the Saltcatcher barony, the property of the Gentlemen abovementioned. The plat of said barony is now in the hands of Mr. Owen Bowen, who has directions to lay it out in tracts; the swamp on this barony is allowed to be exceeding fine, and there is a sufficiency of very good high land on each side, proper for corn and indigo, on which commodious settlements may be made. Also,

A part of the barony in Granville county, known by the name of Jasper's barony, adjoining the lands of colonel Heyward, and other settlements on the Euhaws: This plat is to be seen in the hands of Mr. William Maine.——Credit will be given for the above lands, the purchasers paying interest from the day of sale, and giving approved security.

March 18, 1767. t. f. | PAUL TRAPIER, DAVID DEAS, JOHN DEAS, } *Attornies for Sir W. Baker &c.*

JONATHAN SARRAZIN,
JEWELLER,

Has just imported in capt. William Coombes, *from London, a large assortment of plate and jewellery, viz.*

PASTE and garnet necklaces, earrings and aigrets, with a variety of jewelled combs, sprigs and hair pins; bracelets from £. 18 to £. 50, some with glasses, loose for miniature pictures; silver and stone shoe, stock, and knee buckles, best London made penknives and scissars, scissar chains and pincushion rims, instrument cases, Morocco pocket books, essence bottles, mens and womens gold, silver and Pinchbeck watches, chains and seals, mens and womens steel chains, a large assortment of trinkets for ladies watches, enamel'd quadrille pooles with pearl fish.——And every article in the jewellery and silversmith's way, may be had at the said shop, at the sign of the *Tea Kettle* and *Lamp*, at a very low advance. Great regard will be had to those that deal with cash.——Merchants and others who deal considerable with him in the year, for their country friends, may be supplied on the usual terms.—Motto rings and all kinds of jewellery made and mended at said shop, and money given for old plate and jewels.

LONDON, *September* 20, 1766.

I Have appointed Messrs. CARNE & WILSON my Agents, for the sale of my MEDICINES in CAROLINA; and all persons may be supplied wholesale and retale by them.

JOHN HILL.

A List of Dr. Hill's Medicines sold by Messrs. CARNE & WILSON.

1. PECTORAL BALSAM or HONEY, For colds, coughs, and asthmas. A common cold is often cured, and all the bad consequences prevented that might have followed, by a single dose.—These complaints are so common, that no family should be without the medicine.

2. ESSENCE or WATER-DOCK, For the certain cure of the scurvy, and all breakings out. It never once failed in many thousand instances.

3. TINCTURE or CENTAURY, A stomachic bitter, that gives a healthy appetite and sound digestion. A certain cure for all weaknesses and disorders in the stomach.

4. ELIXIR or BARDANA, For the gout and rheumatism. This reestablishes the health after the fits of the gout, shortens such as follow, and eases the pain. For the rheumatism it is a certain cure, and the disease never returns.

5. TINCTURE or SAGE, To lengthen life, and keep off the decays of age; as tremblings, deafness, and all other the weaknesses of an advanced life.

6. TINCTURE or VALERIAN, For disorders of the nerves, low spirits, faintness, headachs, and all kinds of fits.

*** *All these are pleasant, innocent and effectual medicines, discovered by the author, in the course of his study of plants, and so safe, that infants may take any of them in a proper dose.*

A few Hogſheads of
JAMAICA RUM,
And ſome of
MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
To be ſold reaſonable, by
WILLIAM HINCKLEY.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Purſuant to an order of the Honourable the Court of Chancery in this province;

WILL BE SOLD,

Before the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Tradd-ſtreet, on Tueſday the 29th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, upon the terms and conditions to be then and there declared;

ALL that piece or part of a town lot of land on the ſouth ſide and upper end of of Broad-ſtreet, lately belonging to the eſtate of James St. John, deceaſed, containing in front at leaſt 86 feet, butting and bounding to the weſtward on another part of the ſaid lot lately purchaſed by Mr. William Logan, and on all other ſides on land belonging to the Honourable Othniel Beale, Eſq; A plat of the ſaid land may be ſeen in the hands of

WILLIAM BURROWS,
Aug. 31, 1767. Maſter in Chancery.

DAVID HENDERSON,

PERUKE MAKER and HAIR-CUTTER,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and cuſtomers, that he is removed from the Bay into Broad-ſtreet, next door to Mr. Gottier's, ſilverſmith, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its branches, with the utmoſt diligence. He returns his hearty thanks to all who have already employ'd him, and hopes for the continuance of their favours.

His houſe being very convenient for lodgers and boarders, would be glad to take in ſix, who may depend on having good accommodations, or he will let a room or two furniſh'd or unfurniſhed.

To lett to FREIGHT
For any of the
Weſt India Iſlands,
The ſloop HOPE,
DANIEL MACOY,
Maſter.

FOR freight or paſſage, apply to ſaid maſter, at Mr. Tuke's tavern on the Bay.

WANTED, a houſe keeper who can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

On Wedneſday the 23d of September,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the plantation on Aſhley river, where the ſubſcriber now lives,

A Stock of tame black cattle, ſome excellent breeding mares of Engliſh blood (one with a young colt by Brutus) a good riding horſe, and a fine young ſtallion thorough bred, running 5 years old, together with a ſmall ſtock of ſheep.

At the ſame time will be diſpoſed of, a few articles of houſhold furniture, belonging to the eſtate of Thomas Drayton, Eſq; deceaſed. Any perſon inclinable to leaſe the ſaid plantation for a term of years, may apply for particulars to

WILLIAM DRAYTON.

To be Sold,

A Genteel Phaeton. Apply to
George Ancrum, & Co.

SAMUEL PERONNEAU,

Has juſt imported in the brig Prince of Wales, Thomas Maſon, *maſter, from* Philadelphia,

LEWIS's beſt ſuper fine flour, water and milk bread.——He has alſo to diſpoſe of, by the pipe, hogſhead, and quarter caſk, beſt London Madeira, New-York and Jamaica wine; alſo by the dozen of each quality.—He once more requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note, &c. to diſcharge the ſame immediately, otherwiſe they may expect to find them in the hands of an attorney; this being poſitively the laſt notice.

THERE is a vacancy for ſchooling one child by the South Carolina Society.

SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

MR. Elias Duboſe, of Lynch's Creek, informs me of a ſtray'd bay gelding, very much mixed with white hairs on his rump and ſides, with a ſtar and ſtrip in his face, all four feet white, and great part of his hind legs, about thirteen hands high, branded on the mounting ſhoulder)–(, ſuppoſed to be about 9 or 10 years old.

I am alſo informed by Mr. David Brunſon, of Black River, of a ſtray'd bay horſe, branded on the mounting ſhoulder with a ſi wer de luce and L in one, on the mounting buttock O as near as can be made out thus LA

The owner or owners may prove their property before HENRY CASSELS, *J. P.*

A Few London made mahogany chairs, tables, drawers, and ladies toilets, and beach-chairs. Alſo red and Port wine in bottles, Philadelphia ſecond flour in barrels, and bar iron to be ſold by GODFREY & GODSDEN.

To be hired,

By the month, quarter, or year,

A Young negro wench, who is a very good waſher, and underſtands plain needle work. Enquire of

THOMAS CORBETT.

William Gibbes

HAS for ſale, choice old Madeira, Vidonia and Malaga wine in bottles by the dozen, Jamaica and Weſt India rum by the hogſhead or quarter caſk, and good muſcovado ſugar. [6 w.]

WILLIAM JOHNSON,

Takes this method of informing the PUBLIC, That he has opened

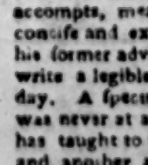
A SCHOOL,

IN UNION-STREET-CONTINUED,

Agreeable to the plan lately advertiſed by him in this paper.

On Tueſday the 15th September next, at 12 o' clock at noon,

WILL BE SOLD *at public Auction,*
At the uſual place in Charles Town,



A COMMODIOUS tenement, well ſituated for trade, in Tradd-Street, with ſeven good rooms, a kitchen, waſh houſe, ſtore room, and other conveniences, ſuitable for a family. The lot contains 25 feet 8 inches in front, and 61½ feet in depth, with an addition of back land, meaſuring 16 feet deep from north to ſouth, and 50 feet long from eaſt to weſt; the kitchen, &c. ſtands on part of the back land, which makes the yard large and commodious. The ſaid houſe formerly belonged to Mr. Moſes Audebert, and is to be ſold by order of Mr. Philip Audebert, reſiding in Antigua, who is the preſent proprietor.——The titles may be ſeen in the hands of William Burrows, Eſq; any time before the ſale.

ALL perſons whatever that are any ways indebted to the eſtate of BENJ. BACKHOUS, deceaſed, are required to pay or ſettle their ſeveral bonds, notes, and accompts, on or before the firſt day of December next, and thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted, are requeſted to deliver in by that time, an accompt of their reſpective demands.

The ſubſcriber continues to carry on the buſineſs both in town and Up-the-Path, where ſhe will be obliged for the continuance of the favours of her friends and cuſtomers, to whom ſhe now takes this publick method of returning thanks for their former kindneſs.

KATHARINE BACKHOUS. *Admiux.*

TO BE SOLD, at public vendue,

In George-Town, on Wedneſday the 23d of September,

ALL the perſonal eſtate of JOHN KEAN, ſen. late of Prince George pariſh, deceaſed; conſiſting of his houſhold furniture, a few carpenter's tools, and a ſtock of horſes. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment; and thoſe having demands thereon, to make them known by the day of ſale, to

SAMUEL WRAGG, *Adminiſtrator.*
George-Town, Aug. 28, 1767.

William Adams,

WRITING-MASTER:

Next door to Mr. Thomas Legaré, *in* King-ſtreet, *(to which he is removed)*

TAKES this method of acquainting the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL, at his houſe; where children, and youth of both ſexes are taught reading, and writing a variety of the moſt uſeful hands; vulgar and decimal arithmetic, together with merchants accompts, menſuration, gauging, &c. in the moſt conciſe and expeditious manner.——Agreeable to his former advertiſement in this paper, he teaches to write a legible hand in ſix weeks, at one hour per day. A ſpecimen of a Dutch girl's writing, who was never at any Engliſh ſchool before, whom he has taught to write a legible hand in four weeks; and another about twelve years of age, who has been taught the ſame in twenty-four days, may be ſeen at Mr. Timothy's printing-office, and at his ſchool. He returns thanks to thoſe who already have been pleaſed to employ him: The general utility his plan in teaching will be of to thoſe who are deſirous of gaining a competent knowledge of the uſe of the pen, arithmetic, &c. in a ſhort time, together with his continued aſſiduity, he hopes will recommend him to the favour of the public.——Mrs. ADAMS, makes childrens gowns, ſlips, and teaches them to ſew, mark, &c. She clear-ſtarches, and waſhes ſilk ſtockings in the beſt manner.

N. B. He will open an evening ſchool the firſt of September.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS at a court of common pleas, begun and holden at Charles-Town, on the 12th day of Auguſt inſtant, *Thomas Pike, Stephen Mazyck*, jun. *Jonathan Drake*, and *Thomas Frierſon*, being duly ſummoned and returned to ſerve as jurors, at the ſaid court, made default, and were noted for non-appearance. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, that the ſaid defaulters will be fined in the ſum of five pounds proclamation money each, unleſs they ſhall reſpectively make good, and ſufficient excuſes upon oath, for their non-appearance, on or before the firſt Tueſday in October next. D. CAMPBELL, *C. C. P.*

PLEAS-OFFICE, *Auguſt* 19, 1767.

RUN away from my cowpeen (and took with him a horſe) a ſhort well ſet negro fellow, named BEN: He is of a yelloviſh or muſquito order, very hairy about the legs, and has a down look; is very ſenſible, and was once the property of Hugh Bryan; he is ſuppoſed to have been enticed away to the Creek nation, by one Hanry Snap; tho' it's not improbable that he may endeavour to go to North-Carolina, or Eaſt Florida, being well acquainted with moſt parts of the back country, or may attempt to paſs for a free man—The horſe he took away is branded X, or CE, is the brand of Charles Elliott, Eſq; who bred him—Whoever will apprehend, and deliver the ſaid fellow to Jacob Kittles, at Hardy Dolcatch, on Savannah river, or to the warden of the work houſe, ſhall receive a reward of FIFTY POUNDS currency, from

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

14th July 1757.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR and
BAR IRON,
TO BE SOLD,
By Godfrey & Gadſden,

WHO have a houſe and ſtores on the Bay to lett, well fitted up, and convenient for buſineſs, now occupied by Meſſrs. Guerin and Williamſon, near the Watch-houſe. t. f.

I AM informed of a red cow, (with ſome white ſpots about her) branded on the right buttock R B, the right ear ſlit and underkeel, the other ear a crop and two ſlits. She has a yearling calf with her, neither branded nor marked. Application muſt be made to, and the property proved before HENRY SMITH, *J. P.*
Gooſe Creek, Auguſt 21, 1767.

Charles Town, Auguſt 17, 1767.

THIS is to inform the creditors of Martin White, deceaſed, that his widow has not any of his effects in her hands, nor intends to concern herſelf any way about them, as ſhe is reſolved not to be any way accomptable for his debts; but that ſhe is ready and willing to give a juſt and true accompt of them to the beſt of her knowledge, to any creditor who ſhall adminiſter within one year after the date hereof.

BARBARA WHITE.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION,

or tract of land, containing two hundred acres, ſituate on Turkey in. in St. Helena pariſh, Granville county, bounded northwardly by John Chiſholm's land, and on all other ſides on vacant land when laid out: this tract is exceeding good for corn or indico. The plat may be ſeen in the hands of Mr. William Joor, at Bacon Bridge.

Alſo a plantation at Waſſamſaw, in St. James's pariſh Gooſe Creek, containing five hundred acres of land, exceeding good for rice, corn and indico, the plantation will be ſold with the crop thereon; alſo about ſixty head of tame cattle, and about fifty head of horſes, fit for plantation uſe; the ſtock will be ſold either with or without the plantation, as may be moſt convenient to the purchaſers. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe any part of the above, may treat with William Joor, at Bacon Bridge, or at Waſſamſaw with WILLIAM BROWN.

GODFREY & GADSDEN,

Will exchange the following goods at the nett Sterling coſt, for ſuch goods as they have occaſion for at the ſame rate, viz.

BLUE LINENS,
Scotch plaids,
Guth webb,
Cloth colour'd Belladine ſewing ſilk,
Scarlet gartering,
Platilloes,
Tandem or nuns holland,
Figur'd lawns,
Black ſilk and cotton gauzes,
white ditto ditto.
Blue thread pavillion do.
Muſlin, long lawns,
Shop, ſein and ſail twine,
Powder flaſks,
Leather ſhot pouches,
Coffin furniture & lacing,
Narrow hoes,
Parnel's hermits,
Pomfret's poems,
Independent Whig,
Plain and gilt Scotch Bibles,
Gilt Morocco leather prayer books,
Large bell lamps for halls and ſtair caſes,
Cut glaſs candleſticks,
Ditto quart decanters,
Pictures of many kinds,
Broad cloths, chiefly coarſe,
Colour'd ribbons,
Black, white and crimſon Manchaſter velvets,
Black, white and colour'd double and ſingle allopeens,
Tabarets and hairbines,
Crow & colour'd poplins
White and colour'd ſhalloons,
Tammies and durants,
Saddles,
Copper coffee potts and tea kettles,
Camp chaſing diſhes,
Parrot cages,
Japan'd plate warmers,
Large HL hinges,
Ditto HL ditto with reining joints,
One large ſcale beam and chains,
Stock locks,
Wool cards,
Carpenters planes,
Bleach'd threads,
Fine brown ditto,
Pewter candle moulds,
Do. meaſures,
Do. Porter mugs ſilver faſhion'd,
Feathers in bags of 50 lb. and 100 lb. each,
German oſnabrigs,
Scotch ditto,
Blue ſtrouds,
One ſteel grate and fenders,
Large OX cart boxes,
Fowling pieces,
Sorted rubbers,
Engineer bitts,
Pump bitts and ſpears,
Painted floor cloths,
Do. canvas by the yard,
Mens ſhoe and channel boots,
Large ſad irons.

In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 20th Day of April, 1767.

ORDERED,

THAT public notice be given, That by an act paſſed the 18th inſtant, intitled, *an act for the more frequent holding of the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery*; and to appoint and eſtabliſh a new liſt of jurymen; *and to authorize and impower the aſſiſtant judges to take renunciations of dower from feme-coverts*: IT IS AMONG OTHER THINGS ENACTED, That from, and immediately after the paſſing of this act, inſtead of the times heretofore appointed for the holding the ſaid courts of general ſeſſions, (to wit) the third Wedneſday in March, and the third Wedneſday in October; the ſaid court of general ſeſſions of the peace, oyer and terminer, aſſize, and general goal delivery, ſhall always hereafter be holden and ſit three times in every twelve months, (that is to ſay) on the *third Monday* in JANUARY, on the *third Monday* in OCTOBER on the *third Monday* in APRIL; and ſhall adjourn *de Die in Diem*, until all trials and other buſineſs that is to be diſpatched and tranſacted by juries, ſhall be finiſhed; & then the ſaid court may adjourn to any further days or times for giving judgment, awarding, executing or doing any other lawful and neceſſary buſineſs, belonging to the ſaid court, about which the attendance of juries is not required by law; any law, ſtatute, uſage or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding. And that all proceſs, warrants, orders, recognizances, and other matters and things, now depending in the court of general ſeſſions; and all proceedings thereupon had, which before the paſſing of this act ſtood adjourned over, continued, or were returnable at the court of general ſeſſions, heretofore appointed to be holden on the third Wedneſday in October next, ſhall be continued, proceeded upon, heard, tried, judged and determined, at the next court of general ſeſſions, hereby appointed to be held the *third Monday* in OCTOBER next; and the ſaid court is hereby authorized, and impowered to proceed thereupon, and to make ſuch orders relating thereto as the ſaid court might or could do, if it was to be held the ſaid third Wedneſday in October next, and this act had never been paſſed: any law, uſage, or cuſtom, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

By order of the houſe,
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk.

On Saturday the 12th of September 1767,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Mr. ROBERTS's, *at* Pocotaligo-Bridge,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

TWO ſtout likely young negro men, who are good field ſlaves, and can ſaw very well; Likewiſe a good ſaddle horſe; the property of John Hay, and ſold under mortgage to

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber's brick yard, at Wando, in Chriſt-Church pariſh, on Monday the 17th of Auguſt, inſtant, a NEGRO man called DUBLIN, a black, well ſet fellow, about five feet ſeven inches high; has a large ſcar on one of his cheeks, ſpeaks good Engliſh, has a grum voice, and bold countenance; can mould bricks. He was born at Philadelphia, and belonged to one James White there, who ſold him to Joſiah Parvezole of Croſs Creek in North Carolina, who ſold him to John Bohannon of Mecklenburgh county, and he to John Roy of the ſame county, and he to James M'Clenachan, of Charles Town, of whom the ſubſcriber bought him, at public vendue, in June laſt. It is ſuppoſed he will make for North-Carolina. Whoever will apprehend him, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town, or to the warden of the work houſe, ſhall have Twenty Pounds reward, beſides the charges allowed by law.

Auguſt 19, 1767. WILLIAM HOPTON.

For SALE,
A PLANTATION,
In St. James's Goſe-Creek,
On Foſter's Creek, where Doctor Mottet now lives,

CONTAINING ſix hundred and ſeventeen acres, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, overſeer's houſe, and every other neceſſary building in good repair. On the ſaid plantation may be made an extraordinary rice field of upwards of two hundred acres, out of a marſh of a fine blue clay foundation, having ſufficient back water for a thouſand acres. Alſo as good a brick yard as any in the province may be erected on a landing where a veſſel of one hundred tons burthen may load at any time of tide, with a great quantity of proper wood for the buſineſs near at hand, conveniency of water. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe ſaid plantation with ſix negroes, a good ſtock of tame cattle, horſes, &c. alſo a great quantity of hay, potatoes and other proviſions, muſt apply to doctor Wilſon in Charles-Town, ſaid Mottet on the ſpot, or to me in Goſe-Creek. WILLIAM WITHERS.

At Mr. ROBERTS's, *at* Pocotaligo Bridge,

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday the 12th of September, 1767.

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

ALL the goods and effects of DUNCAN MOON, late of Prince William's pariſh, deceaſed, conſiſting of ſome horſes, cattle, two ſilver watches, four guns, ſome wearing apparel, &c. by PATRICK BLAIN, *Adminiſtrator.*

Who gives notice to all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, that, if they do not pay by the day of ſale, they will be ſued without further notice; and that ſuch creditors, as bring in their accompts properly atteſted by ſaid day, may receive payment.

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